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THE WORK OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

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The methods of the Anti-Saloon League of America are so well known that it is unnecessary to dwell long upon them. The league, when fully organized in any state, maintains three departments of activity—agitation, legislation, and law enforcement. It is a federation of existing temperance organizations, including the churches, and of people belonging to no temperance organization. When political action is undertaken, it is through any party or body that may be available.

The league is in operation in forty-three states and territories. It maintains at present about 250 field workers, devoting all their time to its activities, and about 150 stenographers and clerks. The league has had in its service since its organization approximately 1,000 paid employees, either all or part of the time. This does not count the many thousands of ministers, speakers, organizers, temperance women, canvassers and others who have also helped and are helping under league direction. Of regular agitation meetings, chiefly on Sunday in the churches, with official speakers present, there are now held about 15,000 yearly. But this takes no account of the almost numberless meetings in prohibition, local-option, political, good-citizenship, and law-enforcement campaigns in which the league has a hand, either directly or indirectly, and omits meetings held by its regular or volunteer workers.

The league makes large use of periodical and campaign literature. Of this its various state headquarters have issued to date over 350,000,000 pages. "The American Issue," the national organ, sends approximately 300,000 copies per month to paying subscribers, while a number of the states also maintain state organs, with a paying subscription list ranging as high as 20,000 copies per week, with vastly increased circulation in campaign times. In addition, enormous quantities of temperance literature are published by individual members or friends of the league. It is the belief of the league that temperance laws and public sentiment should sustain

each other. Fully nine-tenths of all its efforts and revenues are devoted to the creation of temperance opinion.

In Alabama, at the first session of the legislature after the organization of the league in 1905, and largely by its help, the temperance people passed a county-option, an early-closing, and a statutory state prohibition law. The league then took part in twenty-two county-option contests, all of which went against saloons by majorities ranging from two to one up to twenty-nine to one. As a result of the state prohibition law, the whole state will become dry January 1, 1909.

The league organized in Arkansas in 1900 has been energetic in the local-option campaigns. Arkansas has seventy-five counties. In 1900 nineteen were voted dry. The elections take place every two years. In 1904 forty-five voted dry, in 1906 fifty-six voted dry, and in 1908 fifty-eight voted dry. The temperance people now poll by counties 20,000 majority in the state, and the next move of the league will be for state prohibition by popular election in 1909, which vote has just been demanded by the state Democratic convention.

Great temperance activity has prevailed in California since the formation of the league in 1897. From one county and a few supervisors' districts of anti-saloon territory there are now six counties under county-wide prohibition by supervisors' action, in six other counties approximately two-thirds are dry, and the saloon has been banished from possibly 100 municipalities by their trustees, all in response to recently awakened public sentiment.

Twenty-eight local-option elections have been held in the municipalities of Colorado since the entrance of the league into that state in 1904. The league has taken a leading part in all, and the temperance forces have won twenty-two out of the twenty-eight. In May of this year six large residence wards of Denver voted and the dries won by overwhelming majorities in four. Under the league leadership the Drake local-option law was passed in 1907, providing for ward, precinct and municipal local option. The precinct feature applies in rural districts, as well as in the municipality, and has had most encouraging results.

On account of its historic value the Anti-Saloon League of Connecticut retains its old name, the Connecticut Temperance Union, which was organized in 1865. The union participates in all the

political elections of the state in which questions of good morals are involved. It has handled all the reform legislation of the state, including the laws on probation, juvenile courts, reformatory, gambling, prize fighting, etc., as well as securing over 200 direct acts regulating the sale of intoxicants. Every year it engages in from forty to sixty no-license town campaigns. The operations of the union have doubled the dry territory of the state, some forty towns now being carried dry.

The District of Columbia League has co-operated with state leagues in defeating various obnoxious congressmen, and has helped the national league officers and legislative department represent the league before Congress. Ever since its formation, in 1893, it has maintained a steady war before the excise board against all vulnerable saloons of the district. As a result, the number of licensed places of all sorts has been reduced, notwithstanding the growth of Washington, from 1,100 in 1892 to 668 at the present time, or according to population, from one to every 218 in 1892 to one to 511 this year.

The league assisted in the local-option battle in Delaware in 1907, taking an active part in choosing the legislature which passed a law providing for district local option, and afterward assisted in making two of the four districts of the state dry.

Florida formed its league in 1907. Eight counties have voted under the county-option law of the state since that time, with the league participating in the campaigns, and seven of these have gone dry. Florida has now thirty-seven entirely dry counties, four that are all saloon territory and five that are partially saloon territory. There are but fifteen saloon municipalities in the state, and the number is being steadily reduced.

The Georgia league was organized in 1905. In the first half of 1906 the league aided in the election of temperance members of the legislature, and through its representative sought for a state-wide prohibition measure. It was, next, the principal agent in arousing the state to immediate action, with the result that the present prohibitory law of Georgia was secured. This year the league has worked for the election of a legislature pledged to prohibition, with the result that of the members chosen, two to one are in favor of a dry state. The leagues engaged meanwhile in four county option law elections, in all of which it won.

The Iowa league, formed in 1903, has defeated one obnoxious governor and cut down the majority of another from 80,000 to 10,000. Laws have been obtained subjecting express and freight offices handling C.O.D. liquor packages to mulct tax, which to a large extent has operated prohibitively; forbidding selling liquor within one mile of an army post and limiting duration of petitions of consent to saloons to five years, all petitions expiring in 1911. Seventy-three Iowa counties are without saloons and thirteen with but one. The league has greatly contributed to this result.

After strenuous previous efforts the Illinois league succeeded in getting a law passed in 1907 providing for local option by townships and municipalities and for precincts in counties not under township organization. In the spring election of 1908, out of 1,250 townships voting, 900 abolished the saloon; of the 1,400 townships in the state, 1,053 are now dry. Twenty-five entire counties were voted dry, making a total of thirty-six dry counties in the state. Of the forty larger cities voting upon the question, twenty-two were carried by the anti-saloon forces, the largest being Rockford, with a population of between 40,000 and 50,000, where fifty-three saloons were compelled to close their doors.

The Moore remonstrance law, passed under league leadership in Indiana three years ago, is in effect local option by majority petition of voters in townships and city wards, the township including all incorporated towns, but not cities. There are now in this state forty-three county-seat towns, twenty cities, 250 incorporated towns, and twenty-three counties which are dry; 819 of the 1,016 townships of the state are dry, and in addition, in the wet cities are fifty-three wards and thirty-seven residence districts dry, thus making a net population of 230,000 living in dry territory in cities which are partly wet. There are 1,579,775 people of the state living in dry territory. Six hundred saloons have been closed since the beginning of the year. Eighty per cent of the territory now grants no license. The dry territory of the state has been more than doubled under league work.

The Kentucky Anti-Saloon League began operations in 1905, when the state local option committee simply changed its name. Largely through the efforts of the league the county unit law was passed in 1906, as a result of which counties now vote as a whole. The common carrier law was passed in 1906, prohibiting the trans-

portation of liquor to dry territories. In the legislature of 1908 the law passed prohibiting distilleries from making sales to any except licensed dealers. Since June, 1906, thirty-nine counties have voted dry, in all of which campaigns the league, by its officers and organized churches, has taken a prominent part. As a result of its efforts, with the co-operating temperance forces, ninety-four counties out of 119 in the state are without a saloon. In the first thirty-seven campaign elections led by the Anti-Saloon League thirty-five went dry. There are only fifty odd places in the state where liquor can be sold. Seventy-seven per cent of the population lives in dry districts and 98 per cent of the territory is under no license.

The anti-saloon organization of Kansas is the old State Temperance Union. League workers went to the aid of the union in 1905-06, inaugurating league methods, since which time prohibition in Kansas has been increasingly a success. Thirty-five counties of the state now have empty jails and thirty-seven counties have no criminal cases on the docket. Forty-four counties are without a single pauper and twenty-five counties have no poor-houses. The state has \$145,000,000 in its banks, or \$83 per capita, and pauperism is practically unknown. More recent reports raise the per capita to over \$100.00. Leavenworth, on the Missouri border, is the only city where there is an open saloon. The authorities are moving, and soon Leavenworth will be dry.

The league has been in operation in Louisiana but a short time. It finds the temperance situation good. Of the fifty parishes (counties) in Louisiana, thirty are dry, and in a number of others there is but one saloon to the parish. Three-fourths of the state is in dry territory and 40 per cent of the population. Mansfield voted out the saloons in the latter days of last year (1907) by a majority of nine to one. The wet parishes are small in area for the most part, and the per cent of dry territory is large.

The Anti-Saloon League of Maine, organized in 1907, sought for the defeat this year of an avowed resubmissionist as the candidate for governor in the dominant party. The result was the nomination by acclamation of the anti-resubmission candidate. The efforts of the league are directed to strengthening prohibition in all lawful ways.

The Anti-Saloon League of Maryland is the old Maryland State Temperance Alliance, in operation for about thirty years, but

reorganized and renamed recently. Of the twenty-three counties of Maryland ten are absolutely dry, one on the eastern shore having been carried dry this year under a special law secured. Three counties have saloons in only one place each, two more are nearly dry, six have some dry territory, and only two are wholly wet. Baltimore City has some dry territory. In all these dry sections the league or its predecessor has been the main active temperance agent.

The Massachusetts league has aided in defeating a number of liquor candidates for the legislature and other offices, and has helped secure improvements in the express laws, screen laws, and abutters' laws, all of which have increased the restrictions on the liquor traffic. The league aids in the yearly local-option elections of every city and town in Massachusetts to the extent of its power. About two-thirds of the towns of the state are now under no-license, and seventeen of the thirty-two cities of the state are no-license, including Lynn, Cambridge and Worcester, the three largest cities of the United States dry under local option.

The Michigan League, formed in 1897, has secured a large number of local acts and ordinances, closing saloons in many villages and townships in the state. This year for the first time it made its entrance into the county option contests in an effective way. Only one county at the time was dry. Fourteen voted and ten went dry, closing 265 saloons and two breweries. Local victories elsewhere closed forty saloons, so that the whole number exceeded 300. There are at present eleven dry counties, embracing one-eighth of the state, and possibly 200 other towns or villages that have by special act or effort expelled saloons.

The Minnesota League, organized in 1898, has secured a good search and seizure law. It has steadily engaged in all the local-option or prohibition campaigns undertaken since its beginning. Twelve hundred of the 1,800 townships of Minnesota have now no saloons; 160 villages have voted saloons out, and one county is dry by village and township option.

Montana has no dry territory and practically no temperance laws, but the league began work last year and public sentiment is rapidly changing. The league will try to secure proper temperance statutes at the next session of the legislature in January and February, 1909.

The league, organized a few years since in Missouri, has been exceedingly active under the local-option law with a county unit, excepting cities having a population of 2,500, which vote independently. Of the 114 counties seventy-seven are now dry and ten other counties have but one saloon town each. The first four months of this year 308 saloons were closed.

The efforts of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League are devoted to the repeal of the present license law and to anti-license campaigns. Good work has been done by the league in these respects.

The New Mexico and Arizona Anti-Saloon League assisted in the campaigns of 1906 and 1907 against licensed gambling as an adjunct of the saloon. The result was most successful. The league has been handicapped by the Arizona law, requiring a two-thirds majority to vote out saloons, which it is expected that the next legislature will change. Various counties of Arizona have already given a majority against saloons, as Maricopa County, in which Phoenix, the capital, is located. When the law is changed half the territory will go dry. New Mexico has yet no local option law, but the league has taken votes in various towns in the great Pecos Valley and has secured large majorities for the closing of saloons. Action, however, is optional with town councils. The league will move for a local-option law at the next legislature.

The Nebraska league has been actively engaged in every campaign for temperance in the state since its organization. As a result of temperance operations twenty-one counties are wholly dry, while in thirteen counties there is but one wet town. There are twenty-two dry county seats. There are about 1,000 towns in Nebraska, about 150 being merely post offices and railroad stations. Over half the remainder, or 450 towns, are without saloons. The league has secured laws labeling packages in transit containing intoxicating liquors, so that their contents shall be known, establishing the venue of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and prohibiting saloons within two and one-half miles of the United States army post.

The Anti-Saloon League of North Carolina was organized in 1902. In 1903 the Watts law was passed, by which prohibition was given to the rural districts and local option to municipalities on petition of one-third of the voters. In 1905, largely through its agency,

the Ward law was passed, strengthening the Watts law and forbidding saloons in towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants. In 1907 additional legislation was obtained strengthening previous enactments. Under these laws, of the ninety-eight counties in the state sixty-eight became no-license and thirty granted license. In January, 1908, the league, with other temperance organizations, asked for statutory prohibition. The legislature passed an act to this end, to go into effect January 1, 1909, if ratified by the people. The election was held May 26, 1908, the vote being 69,000 wet and 113,000 dry, or a dry majority of 44,000.

The New York Anti-Saloon League was formally organized in 1900. During the past five years the league has succeeded in defeating every measure sought by the liquor dealers. In three cases it has secured the veto of the governor after bills by the liquor people have passed both houses. Favorable legislation has been secured as follows:

1. The "Stranahan amendment," depriving citizens of the right to begin proceedings to revoke a liquor tax certificate, was repealed.

2. The Page "Prentice law" was passed. This has suppressed over 1,800 counterfeit hotels, thus greatly lessening immorality and crime.

3. The Whitney "search and seizure law," providing also for mandatory imprisonment of liquor-law violators.

Some other minor amendments to existing laws have been secured. Each year the league has assisted in from sixty to two hundred local-option campaigns in the towns of the state. A net gain of forty-six towns has been won in the past five years, which would equal 1,656 square miles, or a strip of land seven miles wide, from Albany to Buffalo.

The New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, organized about six years ago, has carried on strenuous legislative campaigns in several counties, with some victories. As a result of the general temperance uplift in the state, caused by the league's work, better legislation has been secured with regard to liquor selling on Sunday, selling to minors, and selling to drunkards. A few towns in the state have local option by special charter from the legislature. These are all dry.

Previous to the organization of the league in Oregon the legislature and the referendum in 1904 passed one of the best local-

option laws in the country. In 1906 the people sustained the law by increased majority of almost 10,000. The league began operations in Oregon about this time and has taken a leading part in the local-option contests since. This year, of the thirty-three dry counties in Oregon, twenty-one have voted entirely dry, seventy precincts in other counties are dry, and five college towns in the state do not have a single saloon.

The Ohio Anti-Saloon League, organized in 1893, has secured the following liquor laws or amendments: In 1902, a municipal local-option law; an exemption from prosecution of state witnesses who testified in liquor cases, with other minor laws. In 1904 was passed a residence district local-option law, and also provisions for temperance challengers and inspectors in local-option elections. In 1906 the blind-tiger and speak-easy law and the Jones residence district local-option law. In 1908 the liquor nuisance law, a law forbidding private clubs in dry territory, and also preventing C.O.D. shipments of liquor; a law forbidding persons under sixteen years of age being employed in liquor houses; the juvenile-court law, and a county-option law were secured. Under these laws about 1,155 townships out of 1,371 are dry, about 500 villages and cities are dry, and 425,000 people live in the residence districts of cities that are dry territory. No county-option elections have taken place yet (they begin this fall), but under former laws four counties are dry.

The league in Oklahoma and Indian Territory was organized from previously existing bodies in 1907. These, with assistance from the National Anti-Saloon League, had secured prohibition for the Indian Territory for twenty-one years, it being part of the new State of Oklahoma. Next, the constituent bodies carried on successfully an election for temperance delegates to the state constitutional convention. The convention submitted state-wide prohibition to the votes of the people by eighty-nine to fifteen, and prohibition was adopted by a popular vote of 130,000 to 112,000, the league managing the campaign. At the same time a campaign for the election of a governor and legislature, in sympathy with prohibition, was carried on successfully. As a result the present Billups prohibition law of Oklahoma was passed March 24, 1908.

The efforts of the Pennsylvania league for the past four years have been directed toward the obtaining of a state local-option law, and steady progress toward this result in the obtaining of legisla-

tive support by an increased vote in each session has been obtained, though as yet the bill has not been passed. In the session of 1907 the six liquor bills reported were all defeated. The league has devoted large attention to preventing the issuance of licenses. One county, Greene, is dry, and there are several hundred dry townships and a few dry boroughs.

The Rhode Island league has taken part in all the elections of state officers, whose duties were related to temperance laws. Legislation has been secured, largely through league agency, (1) relating to druggists' licenses; (2) to club licenses; (3) an additional law passed in 1908 limits the number of licenses to one for every 500 inhabitants, prohibits saloons within 200 feet of public or parochial schools, and prohibits the sale of liquor to women and minors; (4) a law has also been secured closing saloons on Christmas, election and labor days. The league has engaged in fifty-three local-option campaigns, in nearly all of which it has held its own. Fifteen of the thirty-eight cities and towns of the state grant no licenses.

The Anti-Saloon League of South Dakota was organized in 1896, just after the wreck of prohibition at the polls. It rescued local option and a number of valuable temperance measures from that wreck. At each succeeding legislative session it has secured additional anti-saloon measures, until South Dakota, according to the declaration of its supreme court, is in effect a prohibition state, saloons only being permitted by a majority vote in cities, towns or townships, and then but for one year, a permissive majority having to be secured each year, all territory being dry until saloons are voted in. Unless a majority is secured at any election for saloons the territory reverts to prohibition. Of the sixty-four counties in the state, thirteen are entirely dry, and of the 136 towns and cities, forty-two are without saloons.

The South Carolina Anti-Saloon League was created in February of this year. Its work so far has been confined to agitation and organization. But one municipal campaign has been undertaken, a fight in the City of Union, S. C., for temperance city officers, in which the league won in every ward and carried the election of mayor by 131.

The Tennessee Anti-Saloon League was organized in 1899. The elements which composed it had previously secured the extension of the four-mile law to towns of 2,000 inhabitants, which meant

that intoxicating liquors could not be legally sold within four miles of such places. A liquor amendment, however, made this provision operative only upon action of the town. Under this provision twenty-eight towns took advantage of the law by reincorporating against saloons, and fifty-five other towns, without charters, incorporated against saloons. In 1903 the Adams law was passed, extending the provisions of the former law to towns of 5,000 inhabitants and under. Under this law forty-three more towns in the state excluded saloons, leaving saloons in only twelve counties in the state out of ninety-six counties, and in only fifteen places in Tennessee. In 1907 the league championed the Pendleton bill, which extended the provisions of the previous law to cities of 150,000, with the result that all the towns and cities in the state save five reincorporated, thus abolished the saloons, leaving saloons in only four counties out of ninety-six. At the present time, as a result of the combined temperance operations in which the anti-saloon league has taken a leading part, ninety-two counties of Tennessee out of ninety-six, or 95.8 per cent, with a population of 1,665,232, are under prohibition. Four counties with a population of 335,384 still retain the licensed-saloon traffic.

The Texas Anti-Saloon League was organized June 1, 1907. It has engaged in five county local-option campaigns, in which four were successful. It lent assistance in the Calcasieu Parish campaign in Louisiana, which was carried for prohibition by almost 2,000. It has taken an active part in the present campaign in Texas for a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. It has availed itself of local-option sentiment everywhere. Of the 243 counties of Texas, 152 are entirely dry, sixty-six are partially dry, in a number of which there is only one saloon, and twenty-five permit the sale of liquor.

The league of Utah and Wyoming was organized in December of 1907 and January of this year. It has secured the co-operation of the Mormon and all other church organizations of Utah. In both Utah and Wyoming the league is working for county local option, with excellent prospects of success at the coming legislature. If gained—and Utah will without doubt secure it—good judges predict that as a result Utah will be dry in three years. Sufficient influence has been exercised by the league in at least one town to prevent councils granting liquor licenses.

The Vermont Anti-Saloon League, formed in 1898, has sustained prohibition candidates in the elections, as against license nominees, with fair success. The main work of the league has been engaging in local-option contests, in which it has taken part in nearly every close town in the state every year. Largely as a result of its operations the prohibition vote of the state has been increased on local issues from a license majority in the whole state of 5,222 to a present no-license majority of more than 7,000. In 1903 there were ninety-two wet towns; in 1904, forty; in 1905, thirty-four; in 1906, twenty-nine; in 1907, thirty, and in 1908, twenty-seven—a steady diminution each year except one.

The Virginia Anti-Saloon League, formed in 1901, was one main agent in obtaining the Mann law in 1903, which closed nearly 800 saloons in rural districts within two years. This has been reinforced by the Byrd law. The league has been active in temperance campaigns. The present status of the temperance situation in Virginia is, that eighty-six counties are without saloons, and 135 out of 152 towns are dry, and also nine out of nineteen cities.

The West Virginia Anti-Saloon League was organized in 1902. Its fight has been to hold the dry counties under the local-option law and increase the number. Largely as a result of its operations, starting with twenty-four dry counties in 1902, in which the law was poorly enforced, with the "speak-easy" and "C.O.D." business everywhere, West Virginia now has thirty-three dry counties, the express companies refusing C.O.D. shipments of liquor, and the laws are well enforced. There are this year 500 fewer United States liquor taxpayers than last year, and several counties where there is not one. West Virginia now has the most drastic Sunday-closing law in the United States, an anti-saloon league measure.

The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, organized in 1897, has taken part in the elections of the state in the interest of securing legislatures favorable to temperance measures. The league framed and secured the passage of a law to ascertain the action of the towns, cities and villages on license, which has been of great value to the work. It has also helped to enact various items of temperance legislation and aided in preventing any legislation during the years of its history in favor of the liquor interests. Recently the league has secured a law requiring the authorities to revoke the license

of a dealer convicted of violating the excise law. The league materially assisted, after a hard fight, in defeating thirty-seven legislators in 1905, who had voted against the residence district local-option bill, the league measure. This measure, as a consequence, was enacted in 1907 without opposition. The league also secured the defeat of an obnoxious United States senator. There has been a steadily increasing number of dry cities, villages and townships since the league was organized. Out of 1,454 cities, villages and townships, nearly 800 are dry.

The Washington league has been but recently organized in an effective form. Its chief legislative measure, a local-option bill, was defeated by a vote of forty-three to forty-four in the Washington legislature a year ago, but the result has been that the saloons in the cities of the state, including Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, which openly violated the Sunday-closing law, have been compelled to obey it. There is very little dry territory in the state. The fight is now on for a local-option law.

Lack of space forbids any detailed mention of the political campaigns in which the league has engaged for the election or defeat of candidates favorable or unfavorable to temperance measures. Beginning with Ohio, with its defeat either for renomination at the conventions or at the ballot-box, of upward of 100 legislators unfavorable to temperance measures, and its overthrow of Governor Herrick, previously elected by 113,000, by upward of 42,000, for having weakened the residence county-option law, together with a large amount of other most effective election work, a like record is measurably true of nearly every state organization of the league, according to the time it has been in operation. The work of the league at the primaries and the ballot-box has, in the great majority of instances, preceded the enactment of its measures in the legislative bodies of the various states. It is conservative to say that, including the elections of state officers, legislators and local officers having to do with temperance matters, thousands of victories at the polls have recorded the influence of the anti-saloon league.

As to the effectiveness of the league's legislative efforts, but a single note need be added to the above list of its reform measures secured, namely, the record for the winter of 1907-08, as given in "Truth," the official liquor organ of Michigan, which says:

During the past winter about 2,500 bills on the temperance question were considered by about thirty legislatures, with the Anti-Saloon League leading the fight on behalf of the temperance forces of each state. It is a significant fact that not a single favorable liquor bill was passed anywhere in the country.

Over twenty legislatures passed measures favorable to the temperance forces. As much space as this article occupies would be required to give an adequate presentation of the law enforcement work of the league in the various states. With but perhaps half a dozen exceptions each state league maintains an active department conducted by experienced lawyers, co-operating with municipal and county officers, for enforcement of liquor statutes and ordinances. In various states, as, for example, Oklahoma and Connecticut, enforcement officers of the league have also been made officers of the state, or vice versa. In nearly all the states the law-enforcement department is in closest touch and co-operation with the state and local officials. Returns under our hand, as we write this article, show that the league has been leader or assistant in over 31,000 cases of law enforcement during its existence, while the annual number is increasing each year.

It is by no means to be understood that the anti-saloon league has been alone in the accomplishment of the foregoing results. It has largely entered into the labors of preceding and of contemporaneous temperance organizations. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been at work since 1874; the Prohibition party, with its vast output of literature and effort, was established in 1869; a score or more of temperance societies, some of them having as high as 150,000 members, have been in operation since 1808; additionally, the Christian clergy of the land, now over 150,000 in number, and those chief temperance organizations, the Christian churches, have, since the days of Lyman Beecher and before, been sowing the seed of temperance. The Anti-Saloon League has but supplemented this vast previous preparation with its own multitudinous meetings and literature, and utilized all by its methods. It came in the providential fullness of time, to be in large part the executive arm of power of the temperance sentiment of the nation thus created through a preparatory century. The league is not a separate society. It is simply a federation of existing temperance agencies to the extent that they are willing to co-operate with each other

As a result of these united efforts, in which the league has been the principal bond of late years, there is to-day a population of 26,000,000 in the United States in territory dry by local option, 4,000,000 population in territory dry by federal or local decree, and 7,319,000 under state-wide prohibition, while 41,233,000 persons yet remain in wet territory. Some 38,000,000 population is, therefore, under one form or another of prohibition—nearly one-half the population of the United States. In the Southern states 17,000,000 out of 27,000,000 are in dry territory.